The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,316.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 12	Leave Galle	Oct. 19
,, Carwar	13	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	14	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	27
,, Calicut	15	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Beypore	15	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Cochin	16	,, Gonjalpore	29
,, Tuticorin	17	,, False Point	30
,, Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	13

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighbouring districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beyporo, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,026 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on Monday, the 4th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	24
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga	26
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Linga	15	,, Muscat	30
			Nov.
,, Bushire	18	,, Guadur	2
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrives Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

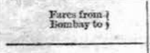
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 5-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

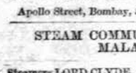
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and HALAY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Monday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingurla	,,	,, Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Wednesday
,, Coompta	,,	,, Coompta	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	Friday.
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Havelock, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd October. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th September, 1869.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—A limited number of GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Fort. For particulars address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize will be issued in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Here's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Siroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Rowan.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bench Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by connetent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bench Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made the largest choicenow in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoiseshell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., office of this paper.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

Just Received—Fresh Consignment of the very best of Faber's Foreign Slates, and Pencils, of every description, size, and quality, varying in price from Annas Four to Rupees Three.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 28th September, 1869.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of purchasing a portion of Machinery belonging to the Scinde Press Company.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Church Lane, 27th September, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN GOODS RATES.

On the 1st proximo a REDUCTION in the RATE charged for the conveyance of GOODS TRAFFIC will take place, the particulars of which can be ascertained upon application to Station Masters, District Superintendents, and the undersigned.

J. R. DUNBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th September, 1869.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, 12th October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened on Monday, the 27th instant:—

1. It was unanimously resolved that the Memorandum and Articles of Association had before the Meeting be adopted.

2. That Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co. be appointed as Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Company, and that Messrs. Ambrose, Ewart, & Co., of Liverpool, be requested to act as Agents in England.

3. That Messieurs H. E. Astley, J. E. Taylor, J. Dixon, and Bhimjee Purshram be appointed Directors for the current year.

4. That the Directors be, and are hereby, empowered to increase the number of shares from 100 to 125.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Promoters.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, an Insolvent trader.

Upon reading the Affidavit of Michael Rozario DeQuadros, sworn on the 24th day of September, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that the Creditors of the abovenamed Dorabjee Pestonjee do, on or before the Thirty-first day of October next, send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the said Michael Rozario DeQuadros, one of the Trustees of the Estate, at his Office in Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from all further claims against the said Estate.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1869.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Estate. C. SARGENT.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

Upon reading the Affidavit of George Manson, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the 27th day of September, instant, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the firm of Messrs Manisty and Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all Creditors of, and all Claimants, against the abovenamed Company, do on or before the Twelfth day of October next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or in default thereof they may be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jam-i-Jamshed" and "Bombay Summachar," respectively.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1869.

MANISTY and HURREL, C. SARGENT,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Bombay Omnibus and General Conveyance Company (Limited).

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Spices, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, for through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also, Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Model. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE,
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA CANNOBA, appointed PLEADER of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay, can now undertake business, for Suitors and others, in that Court, as well as in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and the Police Courts. Terms will be known on application to Mr. Moroba himself on the Gowalia Tank Road, near the Elphinstone College, to Mr. Cursetnan Wittojee, in the New Lane Street, near the Esplanade, or to Ramchunder Soonderjee, in Navivadie, Daily Shets' Agiary Road.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The FIFTH MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 29th instant, at 9 P.M., for the practice of INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

All Performing Members are invited to attend.

The next CHOIR PRACTICE will take place on the following Wednesday at the usual hour.

ALFRED WAKE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doongree Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Motecchund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1869, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2nd.—To confirm the election of Directors already made, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

3rd.—To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To consider and discuss a scheme for the reconstruction of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Secretary,
13th September, 1869. Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1869, at 2 P.M., to CONFIRM the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 7th September, 1869:—

"That the Liquidator be authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furnitures, machinery, assets, rights, business and good-will of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be formed and called "The Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 309 fully paid-up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 14th September 1869.

N.B.—The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent will be happy to give every information to Shareholders respecting the proposed arrangement between the two Companies, if they will call at the Company's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their accounts; DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Graham & Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th September, 1869.

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—The General Committee, assembled on the 7th August, 1869, have resolved that the KUERACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION shall be OPENED on the 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 11th August, 1869.

NOTE.—With reference to the above, the time for receiving Articles for Exhibition has been extended to the 30th September, 1869. W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 8th September, 1869.

RE ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.—THIRD DIVIDENDS will be PAYABLE as undernoted at 23 Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th days of September instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.:—On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 3 per cent.; on the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification of Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THEWATTS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE.—The office of this Corporation has THIS DAY been REMOVED to Treacher and Company's New Building, Esplanade.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the resignations of Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Dumodhur Heerjee as Liquidators of the Bank.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators in their place and stead of the said Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Dumodhur Heerjee.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For self and co-Liquidator.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, on the top of the Old Commissariat Buildings, corner of Parsee Bazar Street, on and after MONDAY, the 11th October, 1869. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office not later than Monday, the 4th October, 1869. Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorney.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Liquidators will be CLOSED from 1st October 1869 until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
ARDASEER ERUDJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—FIREWOOD.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 300 tons of Firewood at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Bhoiwarra Station, Delivery to commence immediately upon acceptance of Tender, and to be completed within two months from that date.

It must be cut into lengths of about 18 inches each, and from any of the following descriptions of Wood only, viz.:—

Babool, Kair, Unjeen, or Eyne.

A cash deposit of Rs. 50 (to be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and find further security, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders, enforced, "Tender for Firewood," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 27th September, 1869.

CANARESE TRANSLATIONS.—PERSONS desirous of undertaking TRANSLATION WORK from CANARESE into ENGLISH, under Chapter XVI. of the Bombay High Court Rules (published at page 1094 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 9th inst.), are requested to apply to the Registrar of the Court, on the Appellate Side. Applicants will be required to produce Certificates of good character; and will be examined as to their competency as Translators. The fees payable for translation are at the rate of One Rupee per folio of 90 words.

Any further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunsberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints: See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.

Liebfrauchlch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle, Nonpareil and Mousseux, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 50 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla.
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto ditto Pints at ,, 11-8

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup".....at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
5 Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

Super-royal quarto, 100 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges
Base

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed on account of Parsee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L.& China	340
40,000	200	'all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,496	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

14,930	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1745
20,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1015
10,800	1,000	656	11-14	Do. New	656
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	215
7,000	5,000	4,400	Nil	Mazagon Land	1230
5,000	2,000	1,398	Nil	Fort Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	3,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,400	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	8,500
200	2,000	1,675	30 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	95 do.	Do. New	515
500	1,886	all	800 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
350	2,500	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	6,000	all	425 p.c.	Hydarabad Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
125	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,700	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Timevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	90 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,620
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
700	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	740
300	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,500
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...*	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
...	£20	400	1.5 do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

CALCUTTA.—23RD SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. were brought up at Rs. 98-10 or 6-6 discount, 5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 108-2 and 108-0.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day :—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 140.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 for £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, time bargain, at Rs. 560, for delivery on 1st March. More wanted.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 25.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 305 and 290.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Reay, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. L., on leave, from Ahmedabad

Dooley, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, proceeding to England, from Bangalore.

Anderson, Major, 19th Regiment, proceeding to England, from Banglore.

Rolland, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Wellington.

Godfrey, Captain, 26th M. N. I., to join, from Vellore.

Beard, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, on duty, from Bangalore.

Hennell, Lieutenant, 25th N. L. I., on sick leave, from Dhoolia.

Thomas, Deputy Inspector General, N.D. A., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Werge, Ensign, 1-2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

Dooley, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to England.

Anderson, Major 2nd Battalion, 19th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Rolland, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Godfrey, Captain, 26th M. N. I., to join, to Kamptee.

Beard, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, on duty, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th September 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer :—

2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.—Captain Hugh P. Montgomery to be Major, from the 21st August 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

26th Foot.—Ensign John De Witt Jebbe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alexander, who retires. Dated 3rd September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. M. Rose, 107th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Schaibley, 41st Foot, remanded to his regiment. Dated 6th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant Thomas Parnell Green, 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 6th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign George Henry H. Hill, 93rd Highlanders, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 6th September 1869.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

12th Foot.—Lieutenant W. W. R. Oaslow, 2nd Battalion.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain D. T. H. Sampson is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant on his promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 24th Sept. 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet William Campbell Pullin, 16th Lancers, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 11th September 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Persian.

Lieut. J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry, Adjutant 24th N. I.

Persian under Clause VIII.

Lieut. W. Wilmer, Staff Corps, Offig. Adjutant 13th N. I

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign F. T. Goodridge, 1st Battalion 5th Foot.

Ensign F. E. Chalmers, 79th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 39th Native Infantry.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 60th Foot, having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—Captain A. Morris, 2nd Battalion.

Meerut Division order, dated the 10th ultimo, appointing Brigadier General H. J. Stannus, Commanding Agra Brigade, to command the Meerut Division from Agra, retaining command of his Brigade, vice Major-General Travers, V. C., with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

FINAL MEDICAL BOARDS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the discontinuance of Final Medical Boards at ports of embarkation, in the case of Officers of the British Service recommended for change of climate beyond Indian limits by a Medical Board preserved over by the Inspector General of Hospitals Her Majesty's British Service.

THE ISSUE OF RUM DURING CHOLERA EPIDEMICS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the cancellation of that portion of para 1 of G. O. C. C., dated 21st June 1864, page 130 of Standing Orders, permitting the issue of two drams of rum during the prevalence of epidemics, or in special individual cases when deemed advisable by the Medical and Commanding Officers.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH SEPTEMBER.

London ..	Cotton	£1 8s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£1 8s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ..	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal
Overland ..	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Neera (s)	Hanscon	Suez, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Malabar Coast, Calcutta, &c.
	Khodabux	Row	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

Steamer Norna, to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 23 Alnwick Castle ..... Carteret ..... London, May 25.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 23 Asia (s) ....

The *Telegraph Gazette* of Sept. 23 announced the arrival of the following passengers :—

Per ship Alnwick Castle.—Mrs. Terry and 2 children, Mrs. Fry and 1 child, the Misses Jennings, Major Fry, Ensigns Mony, Wynne and McKenzie, Messrs. Pertson, Hawkes, and Ridgate, Mrs. Cramer and 3 children, Mrs. Owen and 1 child, Mrs. Card, and 3 children, Mrs. Redman, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. and Miss Dick, Mrs. Saunders and 5 children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 23 Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 23 Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Galle.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1094	Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.	June 12
1265	British India, Wemyss—R. Stewart & Co.	June 24
1248	Nelson, Rands—Finlay, Scott & Co.	June 23
1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 22
463	Jane Kilgour, Greive—Harbord & Co.	July 22
1193	Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 22
1350	Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.	July 26
778	Rockligh, Ennis—Conpland & Co.	July 29
722	Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
797	Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26

FROM LONDON.

1260	Mabel, Wright—Bates & Co.	June 22
939	Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	June 21
711	Jalawar, Carruthers	July 3
825	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 14
1090	Sir J. Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 7
468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1113	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1250	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Stewart & Co.	Aug. 26

FROM CARDIFF.

1322	Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	July 6

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Almora, Gilchrist	June 13
448	Admiral Juriendila Graviere, Bandouin	June 24

FROM SUNDERLAND.

746	Langston, Turnbull	June 26

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

317	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 19
1776	Robert	Sept. 22
1491	Slieve Donard, Thompson	Aug. 12
760	Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Aug. 30

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3060	Europe (s), Rolland	

FROM CLYDE.

895	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
994	City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
349	Celia—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768	James Russell, Mackay	Aug. 24

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1094	Duke of Newcastle	July 6
1010	Princess Dagmar, Lewis	July 14
1366	Douglas (s), Sam	Aug. 6
997	Peter Denney, Adam	July 24

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 19

FROM SINGAPORE.

393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 16
474	Choice, Crozier	Aug. 15

FROM BANGKOK.

563	Faize Alum	July 17
298	Elizabeth Henderson, Henderson	July 25
610	W. Mitchell, Grandwater	Aug. 10
565	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15

FROM HAMBURGH.

768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2

FROM RANGOON.

886	G. F. O. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
1164	Attila, Green—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 24
1064	Clutha, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 6
534	Alliance, Faick	July 31
1120	Keutuckian	Aug. 17

FROM MAULMAIN.

978	Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens—H. M. Seedick	July 26
789	Southern Queen, Richards—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 23

FROM PENANG.

585	Fathe Salam	uly 18

FROM BOSTON.

868	St. Albans, Farnham & Co.	July 10
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography. Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Plain and Fancy Needle-work.	

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

R. D. BOYD, } Joint Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

THE Steam Ship NEERA, having arrived with Cargo ex Atlantic 14th, and Sesostris 21st August, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Bores Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1869.

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NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TWEEDIE—September 22nd, at Pubna, the wife of J. Tweedie, Esq., B. C. S. of a son.

LOVE—September 17th, at "Merton," Murree, the wife of Major J. Shakespear Love, of a daughter.

RAWLINS—September 19th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Rawlins, 1st Goorkha, N. L., of a daughter.

CURRIE—September 20th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Robert G. Currie, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SMITH—September 19th, at Hazareebagh, Lucy Theresa, the wife of Captain Graham Smith, Royal Engineers.

PEDDIE—September 11th, at Subathoo, Captain George Peddie, 41st "Welsh" Regiment, aged 33.

HENRY—September 20th, at Agra, Thomas Henry, the only and surviving child of Assistant Surgeon E. J. Boulton, Royal Artillery, aged 18th months.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

POCHIN—September 21st, at Salem, the son of C. N. Pochin, Esq., C. S., aged 6 months and 5 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

Does the Government still intend to carry out the scheme for the relief of Native troops sanctioned last July? We really trust that, for once, the regiments will be ordered to stand fast. The highest authorities must be better aware than we are of the reasons, public and private, that bear against the movement of Native troops this year. It is an exceptional period, especially in the very districts to be traversed by squadrons and battalions. The evidence of very trying dearth, if not of absolute famine, in Rajpootana, must be more fully in the possession of the Government than it is in that of the public. Grain is dear, fodder is dear, carriage is dear,—we might indeed say that prices have reached what are called exorbitant rates upon the lines of march. Yet it is proposed to move no fewer than two regiments of Cavalry and three regiments of Infantry through a country, where the inhabitants themselves and their cattle can barely subsist. The 2nd Cavalry go from Neemuch to Deesa and Rajcote, and the 3rd from Poona to Neemuch. If that relief is carried out, who can estimate the cost? Will it relieve either the regiments or the Treasury? What may it not cost in horseflesh? The lot of the Infantry is as bad. The 11th might, perhaps, get from Nusseerabad to Neemuch at *comparatively* little expense. But think of the hardship on the Treasury, the country people and the regiments involved in the marches of the 20th from Deesa to Nusseerabad, and of the 28th from Neemuch to Deesa. Grain is sold at three seers for a rupee; a single cart hired for a hundred miles will cost Rs. 150; while in many places beasts of burden are not to be had at all. We are assured that they do not exist. Out of regard for the suffering country folk, as well as for the officers and men, and the Treasury, we think that the Supreme Government might cancel the orders, so far as they relate to the relief of Native troops this year, and leave them where they stand.

As the Supreme Government is naturally so eager to diminish the deficit, we cannot suppose that they will persist in the course of incurring fresh expenses which no one can prove to be necessary. They cannot stop the relief of European troops, and that alone will entail heavy outlays. But the relief of the Native troops is not required—at least no reasons have been stated to sustain any alleged requirement, and it would be wise and prudent on the part of the highest authorities to countermand the orders. We know that the Bombay Government has, at least in one case, referred the question to Simla; and we hope soon to record the fact that a favourable answer has been received.

THE readers of the *Indian Economist*, if there are any, who may be mindful of recent controversies, will not fail to recognize an old hand in more than one article. That hand has a *curiosa felicitas* in the manipulation of quotations which may be admired as a specimen of human ingenuity, but is not to be envied. It was our painful lot to follow its tortuous course, like a detective, in the latter months of 1868 and the early days of 1869. We were in hopes, in the spring, that the unpleasant duty was over, that the monthly journal would be more accurate and trustworthy than the daily newspaper was at that time, and that we should be able to read the sober publication deliberately prepared, both with pleasure and profit. Alas, in the second number we find examples proving that the old habit is still in the ascendant, although the temptation to err through haste is not now operative. The public will be amused with some specimens of what we will call our monthly contemporary's eccentricity.

He is discussing Peel's Bank Act of 1844 in order to prove that it is a failure. We are not going to debate the question, but show up the method of the controversialist. Well, he quotes from a speech which Sir Robert Peel delivered in 1847, and here are the first sentences of the extract. Sir Robert said—

"The Bill of 1844 had a triple object. Its *first* object was that in which I admit it has failed, namely, to prevent by early and gradual means, severe and sudden contraction and the panic and confusion inseparable from it; but the Bill had two other objects of *at least equal importance*—the one to maintain and guarantee the convertibility of the paper currency into gold, the other to prevent the difficulties which arise at all times from undue speculation being aggravated by the abuse of paper credit in the form of promissory notes. In these two objects my belief is that the bill has completely succeeded."

We have italicised certain words for a reason that will be obvious in a moment. The writer in the *Indian Economist*, with that extract before him, writes as follows :—"It is thus twenty-two years since Sir Robert Peel himself admitted the total failure of the Act to accomplish its *chief* object." This time the italics are not ours. What we want to know is how any one can be justified in substituting the word "chief" for the word "first" in the confession of Sir Robert Peel, especially when he asserted, in the same confession, that "the Bill had two other objects of *at least* equal importance." Specimen No. 1.

In page 46 we find quoted with approval, the following passage which appeared in our issue of August 25 :—

"It is a monstrous task, this, imposed on the Supreme Government, to frame and carry out a budget for all India. A central council might as well try to draw up a budget for all Europe, or the United States might as well try to include the State revenues in the national budget, or the British Chancellor of the Exchequer control all the county and municipal funds. Moreover, the plan involves not only a waste but a perversion of the ability at the command of the supreme and subordinate governments. It is a practical abrogation of the principle of a division of labour. Half a dozen men of genius *might* administer, financially, all India, but half a dozen men, not of genius, but of ordinary intelligence and business training only, cannot accomplish a feat that would try severely a cabinet of Pitts and Napoleons. Consider the extent of territory, the varied interests, the infinite wants of all British India, and say whether they are the fit subjects for experiment on a system which might have been devised by a financial and fiscal Procrustes."

But instead of stating that he cut it out of the *Bombay Gazette*, our economical instructor, who is bound to be veracious and accurate, prefixes to the extract the phrase, "We quote the *Madras Times*!" Specimen No. 2.

Some readers may remember that last year we had in Bombay a sharp debate on taxation. Certain parties were determined to reduce the house tax and abolish the license tax, and to substitute instead indirect taxes on trade and food. The champion of indirect taxation, the fierce declaimer against all who fought for direct taxation, was, if we remember rightly, a Mr. Robert Knight. Bear that in mind and read the following excerpt from the *Indian Economist* :—

"We have not the smallest doubt of the possibility o raising a very considerable revenue in India fromf direct taxes. We have never doubted the possibility of doing so. What we have doubted and denied is the possibility of our ever raising a large revenue in India from indirect taxation, for the reason that the tastes of the people and their standard of living are very simple, and that the soil itself produces all they want at their own doors. The hope of raising a large revenue in India through the Custom House is a purely ignorant English notion. If fresh taxation is necessary, we have no option as to how we may obtain it. There is but one way, the immemorial way of the country, direct taxes."

This is specimen No. 3. We ask those who have followed us so far—we halt, here for the present,—what confidence any one can justly place in a journal, which, if it is not accurate and thoroughly trustworthy, can have no public value at all?

MR. EDWARD RULE sailed yesterday to take temporary charge of the Accountant General's Office at Rangoon. Mr. Tudor Trevor acts for Mr. Rule during his absence from Bombay. Mr. Gilliland, expected out by the Carnatic, and now in the Sumatra, will, when he arrives, act for Mr. Trevor.

THE following extract from a private letter from the Persian Gulf may interest our readers. It refers to the sacking of Bahrein, announced by us on Saturday :—

"Mahomed bin Kaleefah has made a descent on the Bahrein Island, and seized it, killing his brother, the Sheik. The people were peacefully engaged at the pearl fisheries when this pirate seized some boats, got some Bedouins of the Wahabee territory to join him, and made his descent. Government ought to declare him a public enemy. For, the tribes being peaceful this year they naturally look to Government, as arbiters of the maritime truce, to protect them from being thus attacked by outsiders. You will remember that Mahomed bin Kaleefah was the man expelled for piracy from the co-chiefship last year."

We have no doubt that the Supreme Government will authorize the Resident to carry out a prudent but energetic policy in the disturbed quarter.

THE Lahore print states that "Major Glasse has been sent back to the Magistrate of Ferozepore for recommitment, he having been only charged on the less serious counts."

A TELEGRAM from Peshawur on the 23rd informed the "Delhi Gazette" that the cholera there was abating. Up to that date 130 Europeans, and about 1,000 natives in the city, had died from it. No officers had died. All the European troops were in camp.

THERE has been singular weather in Sind. The heavy rains have already been recorded, and now we find a Kurrachee paper stating that the 21st inst. was "one of the hottest days that has been felt in Sind this year," and that on the following day also the heat was intense. An outbreak of cholera in Kurrachee has been reported.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

At a joint meeting of the London and Provincial Committees of the Albert Life Assurance Company's policy-holders, it was resolved to reject the reconstruction scheme in favour of a compulsory winding-up, by two liquidators, acting under the control of a committee of seven policy-holders.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very steady.

Fair Dhollera, July shipment, 10½d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 16th September, show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£ 11,500,000	Inc. £375,000
Bills Discounted	£ 14,875,000	,, £500,000
Cash	£20,375,000	Dec. £125,000

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CARNATIC.

GALLE, 27TH SEPT., 10 A.M.

The French mail steamer Tigre has just arrived. She reports, when leaving Suez, that she kept company with the Carnatic for about 230 miles, when the latter was lost sight of behind.

KURRACHEE, MONDAY, 27TH SEPT.

The interruption on the Indo-European line still continues in Turkey. Messages by that route are coming by steamer between Bagdad and Bussorah.

The Persian line broke down again last night.

THE LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMER CARNATIC.

TWENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Bombay agent of the P. and O. Co. received the following telegram from their agent at Suez, Mr. West :—

SUEZ, 16TH SEPT.

Sumatra arrived 2 o'clock morning, Thursday (16th). Carnatic total wreck off Shadwan at one morning of the 13th; passengers and crew landed on Shadwan and arrived in Sumatra, with exception of following lost :

Pope, Pidding, Thompson, Warner and Cuppage, passengers.
Dr. Ransford.
Gardner, purser.
Mackintosh (purser's clerk.)
Bogue, chief engineer.
McCall, fifth engineer.
Woods, Sproth, Ferguson, stewards.
Harper, quartermaster; and fifteen natives.
Mails, specie, cargo, and baggage went down in ship.

Shadwan is a low-lying rocky island about 170 miles from Suez, about ten miles in circumference, right at the mouth of the Gulf of Suez. There is no vegetation on the island; we have not learned whether water is to be found on it or not. Those who escaped from the wreck landed on the island; and the ship having struck on the morning of the 13th at one o'clock, if we allow the Sumatra 24 hours to take the unfortunate people on board and run the 170 miles, two days must have been passed upon the island. From the above telegram it is, we think, to be presumed that the vessel struck upon the reef, and in a very short time slipped off into deep water; otherwise it is difficult to imagine how the loss of life occurred.

We were in hopes of getting a full account of the occurrence when the Neera arrived, but that vessel arrived last night without knowing anything about the disaster. She left on the 15th, before the arrival of the Sumatra at Suez, and is likely to have passed the Sumatra during the night.

A telegram was yesterday received from Galle stating that the French mail steamer Tigre, just arrived, reported that after leaving Suez she kept company with the Carnatic for about 230 miles, when the latter was lost sight of behind. The "230 miles" must, we imagine, be a mistake: 230 kilometres would probably be the distance; and a kilometer being about three-quarters of a mile, the Tigre must just have lost sight of the Carnatic about the time when the latter struck.

The following is from the "Poona Observer" of yesterday :—

"We are glad to learn that Mr. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor, was not on board the ill-fated vessel. We mention this fact, as we believe it is very generally thought that he was one of the passengers on board, as it is known that he intended to leave England for Bombay on or about the date on which the mail of the 3rd instant left."

The following letter appeared in the "Indian Daily News" last Saturday :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The continued enquiries I have made regarding my Carnatic telegram induce me to ask you to be good enough to publish its exact words. The telegram is from my London house, dated the 16th of September, and contains, amongst other matter, the following words :—Carnatic total wrecked (wrecked). Stwenty (Stuetz *) Andrea † saved; proceed Sumatra."

To attempt conjectures as to the fate of the other passengers from this telegram, is perfectly idle. The telegram is simply sent to me to convey the facts of my two friends having been wrecked, and of my two friends having been saved—nothing more.—Yours, &c.,

O. VON ERNSTHAUSEN.

Calcutta, 23rd September 1869.

* My partner. † A friend.

ARRIVAL OF S. S. NEERA.

THE S. S. Neera, which left Suez on the 15th and reached Suez at 2 A.M. on the 21st, leaving for Bombay at noon on the same day, reached Bombay harbour at half-past ten o'clock last night. She brings the following passengers :—

Rev. C. Dall, Mrs. Fanny Dimond, Mrs. Nedley Marie, Messrs. G. Rae, J. Symons, Butcher, J. C. Lawder, C. Lawder, J. Brackenbury, from Aden.—Mr. Byramjee, fourteen natives, five lascars, 2 women, five children, 270 liberated negroes and 4 discharged sepoys.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ BY THE KRISHNA.

THE following passengers proceed to Suez by the s. s. Krishna, Captain Cradock, to-day, the 29th inst. :—

Mrs. Penniston and child, Mrs. Sturrock, child and servant, Major and Mrs. Battersby and 4 children and 2 servants, Captain and Mrs. Haig and 2 children and 1 servant, Rev. T. and Mrs. Horsfall and child, Lieut. Sartorius and 2 children, Mrs. Duggan and 3 children, Messrs. Scraggie, Lord, Folingsby, Harris, Duval, Alborn, Captain G. O.'B. Carew.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE *Delhi Gazette* has received Cabul advices to 12th instant.

On the 11th a letter was received by the Ameer from Turkistan, stating that Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan with his troops had marched from Herat for Turkistan, to join Sirdar Ishauk Khan, and had arrived at Mamana, where he had been received by the Meer of that place very kindly.

The Ameer was making arrangements to send the son of the King of Bokhara to Turkistan.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom,

vernment afterwards suggested that the operation of Regulation III. of 1829 should be extended to Bombay, and that having adulterated cotton in possession, should be evidence of fraudulent intention. The Chamber and merchants generally gladly accepted this proposal, which was carried out by Act XX of 1851. The Advocate General had stated that Act had never done any good. Now it was perfectly certain that the Act was absolutely efficacious for 12 years, till 1862, though it did not embody the suggestions made in 1842 by the Bombay merchants, or those in 1850 by the Chamber of Commerce, and other Bombay merchants; but what did Government do instead? They established a system of inspection of cotton, without any fee whatever, and as a merchant engaged in the trade from that time, he (the hon'ble gentleman) maintained that while that system existed, from 1850 to the beginning of 1862, there had been no adulteration affecting the fair character of the trade excepting in one district. The Act had been perfectly effectual, the Government and its officers were vigilant, and all adulteration ceased except in the Southern Mahratta Country, partly because of the doera packing, and partly because the shipping port of Compta was not under Bombay jurisdiction. He should like to substantiate these assertions by a few extracts from reports of the Chamber of Commerce, the only quasi-official evidence he could call to his aid. The Report for 1850-51 stated—

"It is matter of general congratulation that a great improvement in the out-turn of cotton has of late been manifested throughout the presidency, and more particularly in that forwarded from Broach, of which the reputation was becoming exceedingly bad. Your committee would hope that such improvement will continue without the enforcement of penal laws, though they fully coincide with their predecessors in recommending stringent legislation to put down knowing and wilful fraud."

On 24th November 1851, Mr. Connon, Secretary to the Chamber, wrote to Mr. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government—

"I am further directed to take this opportunity of bringing before the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the gratifying fact that the cotton of last season's growth from the Broach and Surat districts, has assumed a higher relative position in Liverpool, amongst cotton imported from other parts of the world, than it has enjoyed at any previous time since the commercial department of the Hon. E. I. Company was abolished."

In the Report for 1851-52 it was stated—

"The passing of the Act (No. XV. of 1851) for the better suppression of frauds in respect of cotton in Bombay, should not pass without a word of approval from your committee. It would seem to have answered the purpose for which it was designed, as the adulteration, for which the cotton of all parts of this presidency was lately becoming infamous, has now nearly, if not wholly, ceased."

In the same letter it was stated that the cotton of the Southern Mahratta Country continued to have "all the worst characteristics of Indian cotton in the days of its greatest disrepute at home," and pointing out that without some check at Compta, it would not be difficult for the dishonest trader to render nugatory all the advantage of Government supervision in the districts, by adulterating its cotton when it reached Compta. On the 13th March following, Mr. Maltby reported to the Board of Revenue, Madras, that a numerously signed petition has been presented to him by the merchants of Compta praying for a Government inspection of all cotton brought down from above the Ghaut, and the putting in force such enactments as existed against frauds practised in rice. Mr. Maltby wrote—"I promised them to give their request due consideration, and I have been satisfied that individuals are, in the present state of native society, quite helpless, and that when a practice of this kind has become prevalent in any trade, nothing but the interference of Government can check it and save the trade. The Madras Government declined to pass any regulations on the subject and the cotton of the S. Mahratta Country has never ceased to be adulterated, more or less, notwithstanding that the Regulation of 1829 was operative in the districts of growth. In the three following years (he wanted to trace the matter to show the fact that there had been no adulteration) there was no mention made of adulteration. In 1856 it was only incidentally referred to in a proposal to Government to extend the principle embodied in the Cotton Frauds Act, to other articles of produce, but after correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Madras the idea was abandoned. In 1857, owing to the high price of cotton ruling at the time and the great demand, it was feared that cotton might be again adulterated, and the Chamber of Commerce requested Government to call the renewed attention of the Revenue Commissioners and other officers to the rules; and the only cases reported had reference to the Southern Mahratta Country, where inferior native kuppas were mixed with American. In 1858 the only complaint on record was from Liverpool respecting stones and pebbles found in some bales. It was curious that these were submitted to Dr. Buist and Dr. Birdwood with a view to identify the fraud with some particular districts. A great deal of correspondence ensued, ending in the not unnatural suggestion by somebody, that in Bombay there were trading vessels from all parts, and very likely stones of all descriptions were used as ballast which was discharged in Bombay, so that it was quite possible the adulterations might have been made in Bombay itself.

"In 1859 all reference to adulteration is exclusively in connection with the cotton of the S. M. Country, which was such that while in 1850-51 the difference between Dharwar sawginned and Compta cotton was 1d. to 1½d. per pound, in 1859 this difference had fallen to ¼ d. per lb.

And such remained the state of matters up to January 1862. What then occurred was very remarkable, and he was afraid he should be too much of the time of the Council in mentioning the facts, but they had escaped people's memory and were of importance. He found in last January even, at the Chamber of Commerce, that he could not get the record, Mr. Taylor had been away and could not lay his hand on the book containing the information. The Government of the Presidency, at whose instance he was not aware, had intimated that it was the intention of the Government to do away with the system of inspection which had been in force for twelve years, from 1850 to 1862, and the Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to Government on the subject, from which he would quote one or two extracts. The first was—

"SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the system of inspection at Broach and Surat for the examination and stamping of cotton bales have been, or are about to be abolished, and I am instructed to address you on the subject. The Government supervision, which is now about to be discontinued, was brought into active operation in 1850, chiefly through the energy of the late Mr. J. M. Davies, and has continued to produce the most salutary and marked effect in raising the character of the Broach cotton, which, from being the most adulterated, has become the most pure of the native seeded cottons.

"After considerable discussion between Government and the Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to putin force Regulation III. of the Act of 1829, and the chief leaders in the frauds were fined or imprisoned, and the cotton confiscated, but subsequently released. The effect, however, was almost instantaneous: frauds in the packing of cotton at once ceased; and, as already said, from being the most adulterated, Broach cotton became the best cotton in the market. This superiority has since been maintained.

"Beyond this, however, it appears to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to be at the present moment of vast importance that every effort should be made, not only to preserve the character which this, the purest of Indian cottons, has already obtained, but to endeavour, by every means, to improve its quality, and that of other growths."

He did not think those facts could be contradicted. The late Mr. Michael Scott was then deputy chairman of the Chamber, and two or three months afterwards filled the chair. The Government on receipt of the letter passed the following resolution, dated 30th January:—

"The former practice of examining and stamping cotton bales should be resumed. The charge for the same is to be defrayed by the levy of a fee from the cotton dealers, and the duty performed by special establishments, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. It is understood that the fee will be paid voluntarily by the dealers. The above arrangement will continue in force only, until an Act shall be passed sufficient for all purposes, as the supervision is a duty which belongs to the dealers, and not to Government."

On the 13th February Government wrote to the Chamber the following letter:—

"SIR,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency in Council, after having received the letter No. 3, dated 20th ultimo, from the Chamber of Commerce, with a view to further legislation, as contemplated in the 2nd paragraph of Resolution of Government of the 30th ultimo, is unable to perceive that further legislation is either requisite or possible. I am desired to observe that the Chamber of Commerce have recorded their opinion that the laws already in force have been effectual in suppressing the evil of which they complain, and that it is owing to some relaxation in the energies of the police that frauds are again become frequent. All then that appears to His Excellency in Council to be now called for is increased exertion on the part of the police; and as the Chamber of Commerce state that the respectable dealers at Surat and Broach have suggested that a police establishment be maintained, paid for by a small fee levied on every bale, the superintendents of police at those two ports will be directed to place themselves in communication with the merchants there, and ascertain what establishment the subscriptions or fees from the merchants will maintain, and, if possible, organise a sufficient establishment at each place. You are requested to state whether there are any other port where it appears to the Chamber of Commerce that it would be desirable that the superintendents of police should try to place similar establishments, the dealers paying the expenses."

The Chamber replied urging the "resumption of the practice of stamping bales, the extension of it to other ports, and the appointment of inspectors at the principal railway stations, shipping ports, and other convenient points of transit, with power to stamp the bags of cotton with the name of the locality whence they have come." The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that when this bill was before the Council in January he expressed surprise that he (Mr. Campbell) had represented the cotton trade to have been exempt from fraudulent practices for a great many years, and said that his (the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell's) partner, Mr. Scott, in introducing the bill, had shown a strong case, and a strong need for legislation. But what was the fact? The consequence of the Government that intimation in the month of January, when the cotton was being removed from the fields, was immediate, and notwithstanding the resolution of Government, the system of inspection was not resumed, he could not tell why, but he thought it was in consequence of an opinion expressed by the Advocate General that in order to levy such fees there would have to be an Act passed. It would be observed that the mercantile community had always offered pretty much the same suggestions in 1842, 1850, and 1862. Mr. Scott, about the latter time, was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and he brought the subject before it. Sir William Mansfield proposed that there should be a commission appointed to enquire into the subject and consider how far it was necessary to legislate further. That commission was nominated, and proceeded to its work. It consisted of three merchants, two or three civil servants, and the commissioner of police, Mr Forjett; he did not know if there were any others. The commission found that at Broach, from the announcement of that unfortunate decision to do away with the Government inspection the dealers had actively resorted to dishonest practices and the whole of the crop of that year was more or less adulterated. Thus, after the immunity for twelve years they had, the evil was let loose again in 1862. The report of the commission afforded ample ground for permitting a bill to be introduced into the Legislative Council, and that bill, after some modifications, became Act IX of 1862. In the course of the discussion on the bill several officials of Government urged much more stringent measures for the motussil, and Mr. Scott only opposed them on the ground that he thought they could do without them, so great was his confidence that the clauses he had suggested would prove sufficiently deterrent. Mr. Robertson wished to adopt a system of registration at upcountry presses, and that was independently proposed also, by Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy, a leading native of Ahmedabad. Mr. Anderson joined Mr. Robertson in strongly objecting to the introduction of the words, "fraudulently and dishonestly," in certain clauses. Mr. Frere wished more restrictions on presses. It was thought, however, that the bill would have a powerful effect, and if clause 8 had not had special connection with clause 2, which makes the fraudulent intention in mixing necessary, the Act would certainly have been very stringent, but its whole force was emasculated by reference to that section. To proceed to the present bill: his hon'ble and learned friend knew that he had spoken strongly against it as at first introduced, it involved changes which were not asked for; and which were not palatable to the mercantile community. Clauses 8 and 9 were, he considered, most arbitrary, for he knew perfectly well, that in such state as cotton arrived in Bombay, in such state must it be shipped, and nobody could help it. The senior inspector, Mr. Harrison, had made some remarks in his last report in May last, limited to mixing varieties of cotton, but extending their application to all states of cotton as received from up-country; he would quote them as most true:—"When cotton is brought to the presses already mixed, it is usually found mixed in such a manner that it must either be pressed as it is, or not pressed at all; because, in such cases the varieties not being separable the owner of the cotton has not the alternative course of removing it and presenting it again in a pure state." He had alluded to those two sections as arbitrary, because in the case of press companies for fullpressing, time was money and space was money, and it was simply their business to convert a bulky article into one of small compass, and if they could drop it directly into the press, inspection would be impossible. Pressing a bale used to occupy a quarter of an hour, but now a bale was pressed in five minutes, and time was everything. Where there used to be 50 or 60, there were now 150 bales pressed in a day. There might be only room for one unpressed bale to come up, while the other was going down; it was purely a mechanical process, and if there was to be any close inspection it might have to be done before. He could conceive a press company saying—"This place is only for pressing cotton after it has been examined and passed by the inspector, and if you will do that, well and good; if not, we cannot receive it." The hon'ble gentleman then went on to speak of sections 2 and 8, and said that he might claim to speak with some experience on that point, as a merchant, and as one who had watched the operation of the processes. He admitted at once that the bill when it came out from the select committee overlooked the fact, that by taking out clause 8 they had omitted to provide against the false packing in half-press bales up-country where alone really adulteration could easily be seen and the cotton stopped to some purpose. He forgot the distinction between pressing in Bombay and up-country. There were many frauds connected with the cotton trade and Bombay pressing. Thus cotton had been brought to Bombay from China and Sind, to be mixed with Oomrawuttee cotton, and that might happen again. At the end of the season there was a great deal of old cotton that the merchants had turned over and over again in their selections; then there was cotton damaged by rain or sea water, and natives were quite capable of taking that into their warehouses, re-making it into bales, and taking it to the presses. For clause IX of the original bill, the select committee had substituted clauses to control the presses for final export and as equally with the Government, these companies had a vested interest in the prosperity of the cotton trade it was reasonable that these should co-operate in giving it stability and give their help in the detection of fraud, and in having some regulations compatible with their own business. Now with respect to registration: that was a system of description the companies kept registers as it was. By the new bill no man could go to a press company to have cotton pressed, without entering a description and his name in a book, and the company gave him a certificate according to the description. The whole aim and object of that would be to prevent bad, damaged, or mixed cotton going under the head of good cotton. That could be done without loss of time or any interruption of the press company's work. Any inspector could go in and see what was being done and take note of it, and that would be all that would be required. It had been truly said by the Honourable the Advocate General, that adulterated cotton had a market in England: so it had; but don't let it go under a false description and defraud the merchant who advanced upon it. The honourable gentleman who had moved the second reading had alluded to a little alteration in the amended bill, in regard to the application of a portion of the funds, for the purposes of improvement. The select committee thought it desirable to restrict that in some measure. Notwithstanding what he (the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell) said when the bill was first brought forward, having since ascertained that the Chamber of Commerce had, on more than one occasion, expressed its approval of the appropriation of funds to such purposes, and looking to the position of the Cotton Frauds inspectors, he thought the two departments might perhaps be with advantage combined. He assented to Government by these inspectors, dwelt more on the improvement of cotton, which was foreign to their business, than the adulteration. It stood to reason, that travelling constantly through the districts, conversing with the natives and deputy collectors, that many ideas would be suggested to them, and it was only natural that they should work this up into some shape. He had no doubt the cultivation of cotton all through the presidency might be much improved, by introducing fresh seed, better tillage, &c. Mr. Bulkley did not in his first report give a happy reason for undertaking improvements when he wrote—

"Although the object of the Act is more particularly to prevent fraud and adulteration, I would respectfully suggest that as the revenues of the fund are derived solely from the mercantile community, and as Government do not in any way incur the cost of administration, it is the duty of the Cotton Department with the sanction of Government to do all in its power for the benefit of those persons whose interests are involved in the trade and from whom the Cotton Improvement Fund are derived."

Now that did not seem to be the best ground. The hon'ble gentleman then read the following extract from the Chamber of Commerce's report in reference to the Government experiments which had been brought to a close in 1860:—

"They began in 1788 and have continued almost uninterruptedly for 72 years, at a total cost of not less than 55 lacs of rupees, this is 75,000*l.*, and with one exception, may be regarded as having resulted in signal failures. The energies and intelligence of Governors, Collectors, Commissioners, American planters, and painstaking amateurs, have successively and at times simultaneously, been directed to this great national object but with one result—signal failure. Amongst the causes of this failure was the continual change of Collectors who took an active interest in the cultivation, for those who took no interest whatever in the matter."

On that one point he could say a good deal, for he believed that it depended as much upon the interest which the collectors themselves took in those things, and he would earnestly hope that the department would work much in conjunction with the collectors. Even if the bill failed, that Government by existing acts, police and others, might carry out all the ends of repression they had in view with much more efficiency, and perhaps more vigour than hitherto, he himself, did not doubt. But it was not desirable to pass a bill like the Cotton Frauds Act, which itself admitted to be inefficacious. He would not trouble the Council with any more observations on the subject.

THE HONOURABLE MR. TUCKER said that it was not without very careful deliberation, and also with very considerable diffidence, as he found that his views would conflict with those of gentlemen of much more ability and experience than he possessed, that he ventured to address the Council. He thought it desirable not to proceed further with this bill, and therefore he should vote against the second reading. His first reason was that he thought the evil complained of was beyond the instrumentality of legislation, and it could not, except by going beyond its proper limits and beyond the exercise to which legislative power should be confined, be of any service in remedying the evil which had been complained of. It must not be supposed that he was not fully conscious of the magnitude of the evil which was complained of, or that he did not fully appreciate the importance of the cotton trade, not only to the inhabitants of this Presidency, but also to the whole of India, but he thought that the remedy for this evil was to be found in the operation of those natural questions which he was of opinion would probably come into play if the British merchant ceased to rely upon that restricted legislation with which up to this time his energies had been crippled. The honourable member then went on to say that he did not think the evil complained of arose entirely from fraud, but in many cases from the ignorance and indolence of the cultivators and the cupidity and short-sightedness of the middlemen. The honourable gentleman continued that he concurred with the Advocate General that the lesson they had to learn as to the impotency of penal legislation had been taught them for the last forty years. Some were of opinion that anything short of introducing strict penal clauses and strict inspection, and letting a host of inquisitors throughout the country would be effective; but he (the hon'ble gentleman) did not think that that would work better than the last Act. He thought the fault of the last Act was the imperfect manner in which it was worked, and not that it was not sufficiently stringent to put down fraud. With respect to making the Act penal he should require very strong arguments indeed to be persuaded that it was desirable to introduce such legislation considering the circumstances of this country, for it was almost impossible to secure an effective agency which would not be subject to all manner of corrupt influences, and which might not be made by any negligence or carelessness of the inspector a terrible oppression. Though frauds were committed in England in trade, no one thought of introducing such a measure as that which was now proposed. He was convinced that the motives of those who brought forward the measure were perfectly sincere, and no doubt they thought that they would be highly advantageous and conduce to the prosperity of the country, but this Act would certainly not have the effect which was supposed. There were no doubt many evils to be suppressed, but he thought—and he was not alone in that opinion—that the attempt to suppress those evils by penal clauses would greatly decrease the production of cotton. He thought they should be very careful indeed before they added to the statute book penal clauses, for they might rely upon it that that would only produce more attempts at fraud.

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY would not take up the valuable time of the Council after what had been so ably stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker and the Hon'ble the Advocate General, as he had nothing to say, except to repeat the arguments advanced by these gentlemen. He would, therefore, simply say that he entirely agreed with the honourable gentlemen in their opinion on the bill. Mr. Munguldass further remarked that the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell was incorrect in stating that he (Mr. Munguldass) had signed the petition of 1842 or 1862. He had done nothing of the kind, though he admitted that these petitions were numerously signed, simply because they were promoted by Messrs. Scott and Premchund Roychund, who had, at one time, so great an influence in Bombay that they succeeded in everything they did, whether in promoting a petition or a joint stock company.

THE HON'BLE COLONEL MARRIOTT briefly replied to the arguments which had been adduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker and the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and contended that their views were entirely inconsistent with each other.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said that he only desired to offer a very few observations to the Council, and he did so, both on account of the great importance, in his opinion, of the question now at issue, and also because the bill now before the Council was opposed by men so distinguished as the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker and the Hon'ble the Advocate General. Now he might say that he entirely agreed with what was stated by the hon'ble gentleman who spoke last, that he thought the Council was called upon to legislate, not in the interests of the merchants, and not even from the general principle that the Council, the Government, and the law should set itself against fraud, and should use every means in its power to repress and prevent it. He thought the ground of legislation was infinitely more important as affecting the interests of the State at large. It was a notorious fact that for very many years Indian cotton bore such a bad reputation that there were many thousands in England who would not even touch it in the course of business; they would not deal with it, and would not advance on it, it was not therefore as regarded cotton that there were any impediments in the way of trade, but it was utterly impossible that it could happen that when there was a general impression as to the faultiness of the staple, that even good cotton, cotton of good staple, would obtain its full value or take its proper place in the market. He thought the object of their legislation ought to be this, that they should give that character to Indian cotton that every bale that went home should secure its legitimate value in the market. That was a subject of the highest importance, and one which it would highly become the Council to take into consideration. Now the Advocate General had summed up shortly, as he concluded his address to the Council, as to what his objections were, and he said that he objected to this bill because past legislation had been inoperative, and that ineffectual legislation should be avoided, and that future legislation in the same direction must necessarily be as ineffective as the legislation of the preceding one. Now he (H. E. the President) must take issue with the Hon'ble the Advocate General upon every statement and argument there made, and, with all due submission to the hon'ble gentleman, would say that the inaccuracy of his arguments was only equalled by his imperfect acquaintance with the history of the question. Now the facts were these, that at the earnest request of the Chamber of Commerce the principle of restricted legislation had been adopted; and it was not—as the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker in the course of his address had said—it was not a novelty;—they were not called upon to do anything that was new. Having been adopted, the Hon'ble the Advocate General had stated that it was wholly inefficacious, and in proof of that he quoted a resolution of Government as applied to circumstances existing in 1869, and he entirely passed over and ignored everything that passed during the other legislatures the legislation having been in operation. Now, so far from the legislation having been inoperative, the universal testimony of merchants and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; the merchants and brokers of England,—those of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow—contradicted him, for their unanimous verdict had been that the greatest benefit has been derived from the legislation of 1863. He (H. E. the President) had not the reports of the present year before him, but he had with him the reports of two of the years during which the Act had been in operation, and in one of them he found that Government stated this—"Only thirty-one cases have been tried under the Act, but it is satisfactory to find that one of the principle objects of the Act had been so far obtained that the practice of fraudulently packing, once so prevalent, may be said to be almost put a stop to." Another resolution of Government stated this—"His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to find that the operation of the Cotton Frauds Act had been attended with such beneficial results," and therefore he might beg to point out to the Advocate General that the very first fact upon which his argument rested was not only not borne out, but directly contradicted by the evidence of all those who had been concerned in the trade, and equally borne out by resolution of the Government passed in 1869. Therefore what was it that the resolution of 1869 showed but that the principle of the Act was good, that the imperfections in it were not owing to the principle of the Act being bad? The only imperfections were those which the bill now before the Council sought to deal with; and therefore the Government resolution that at the present moment there were imperfections in the Act which called imperatively for further legislation. The Hon'ble the Advocate General seemed to think that because the bill had been inoperative as regarded the details of its provisions, therefore the principle must be bad, or it must be so valueless as to render it desirable either to repeal it or leave it alone, but would that be said with respect to any other subject of legislation? If crime was prevalent and the law was incapable of reaching it, would the Advocate General or any one else say that it was important therefore that there should be no law affecting the crime at all; if there were defects in details, did that affect the principle. The Advocate General had stated that the law was ineffectual, and that ineffectual legislation was to be avoided, drawing as his inference from that, that an improvement was undesirable and unnecessary. He (H. E. the President) agreed with the Hon'ble the Advocate General that ineffectual legislation was to be avoided, and for the reason that legislation, when ineffectual, should be improved, he would urge upon the Council as strongly as he could the adoption of the bill as it was set before them by the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott when he last addressed the house. He (H. E. the President) was afraid that, not having quite made himself acquainted with the facts affecting the question, the Hon'ble the Advocate General had fallen into error. It was everywhere stated that Broach cotton this year had been very much adulterated, and there was a general complaint of it. He found, on the other hand, that Oomrawuttee cotton maintained its position as a pure and more valuable staple. In one instance there was, as the Hon'ble the Advocate General had said, the energetic inspection of one gentleman to whom he referred who was not armed with any oppressive powers, while on the other the legislation was entirely ineffectual. But was the Advocate General aware that in the districts of which he spoke there existed more repressing rules and regulations; the parties in the district he spoke of were armed with more restrictive and oppressive powers than any in the bill now before the Council. The consequence of that had was this, here they had to obtain those powers from the legislature, and in the Council the matter was carefully discussed, and there might be opposition more or less reasonable urged against those powers, whereas the bye-laws affecting those particular parts where cotton was stored or placed upon the railway were enacted by the mere will of the Government, and the consequence was, that it was very much easier to act efficiently and effectually in the Central Provinces than they unhappily found it in Bombay. But the Hon'ble the Advocate General fell into his argument on that point when he said that it was not necessary to have restrictive legislation, and pointed to the Berars and Nagpore as a proof of his argument, for the authorities there had more powers of restriction, and oppression than were given by the bill now before the Council. Now the Hon'ble the Advocate General also fell into error in the course of his argument as regarded the bill introduced this year, which was afterwards amended by the select committee, and contrasted it with the bill of 1863. He had also spoken with reference to clause 8, which was omitted by the select committee, and spoke of it as the only clause that, rightly or wrongly, dealt with what he said was a crime, and he intimated that as far as that clause was concerned he thought it was a proper way of dealing with the fraud; but he said that the Council were now proceeding on a course which he thought very objectionable, because it was less stringent than the bill which preceded it, and that bill was considered by the committee who dealt with it to be inoperative, because it was defective, which was identical with section 8 in the original bill, but that was an entire mistake. It was true that in the old bill that clause was inefficacious, but in the amended bill it was the most stringent clause, and at the same time the most penal clause in the Act, and much more stringent and oppressive than any in the old or new Act. The reason was this: that in clause 8 of the original bill (he would grant that the words were nearly identical) the adulteration, which was identical in the two so in this bill as brought forward first in the early part of the year; but with reference to clause 2 it was a very different thing. In clause 2 in the first bill it was required that in order to render the person liable to punishment for mixing he should do so "fraudulently and dishonestly," but those words were omitted in the second Act, and the difference was this, that when adulterated cotton was brought for compression under clause 8 of the second bill, the first bill of 1869, it was necessary that under clause 8 of Act of 1863 to prove the original fraudulent and dishonest mixture, (he did not know if the Hon'ble the Advocate General observed the difference,) and of course after cotton had passed through a multitude of hands it was impossible to prove under clause 8 of 1863 who had been guilty of fraudulently and dishonestly packing the cotton. Now he (H. E. the President) had only one or two words which he wished to address to the hon'ble gentleman, the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, in which he differed in one respect from the Hon'ble the Advocate General, for the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker said that it was not desirable to proceed further in the direction in which they had gone; and that in his opinion it was not right to make acts ordinarily innocent and even accidental the subject of penal enactment; and the result of the bill would be such as to be so oppressive against the ryots that they would cease to grow cotton; that the ryot would not be able to go along a road without having an inspector or policeman at his heels; and he would say that with experienced revenue officer on the subject, who regarded the bill as likely to be a means of extortion and oppression. Now the Advocate General's opinion was exactly the reverse; he thought that it would not be so restrictive and not so oppressive as the Act already passed. Which of these opinions was to be taken? He thought he might leave the hon'ble gentlemen to answer each other: one might be right, but both could not be. If he (His Excellency) had time to go further into the matter and did not feel that he was wearying the Council, he thought he should prove not that one might be right and the other might be wrong, but that neither one nor the other was justified in the views he addressed to the Council. He greatly regretted that any one in the position of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker should have spoken of the lower branches of the administration of justice in the presidency, or of the police arrangements, in the way he did in saying that restrictive enactments in this country would necessarily or probably lead to extortion and oppression. He (H. E. the President) did not believe that in this country penal Acts could not be passed, or that the instruments of these Acts could not be entrusted with proper authority without their giving the same advantages which just and right legislation gave in every country in the world. He did not believe that that country existed on the part of subordinate officials to make the powers entrusted to them a means of extortion and oppression, but that they would use them for the purposes of protecting trade and preventing fraud.

THE HON'BLE MR. TUCKER said that he wished to say one word in explanation. He thought that his remarks had been misunderstood. He wished to explain the inconsistencies of what the bill was and what it would be when the amendments which were proposed were added, rather than the bill in the simple and unaltered form in which it had come before the select committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said that the amendments were not before the Council.

THE HON'BLE MR. TUCKER thought that the two coupled together would have an oppressive effect.

H. E. THE PRESIDENT then put the question and order of the day "that the bill be now read a third time, when the ayes were seven and the noes five."

The Bill was therefore read a second time.

The Council then adjourned, it being understood that the bill would be read a third time and considered in detail on Monday.

THE Lord Advocate, Mr. Moncreiff, has taken to novel-writing, and is now contributing to *Fraser's Magazine*, a serial story, entitled "A Visit to a Discontented Cousin."

THERE is a man down East, rather a facetious fellow, whose name is New. He named his first child Something, as it was something new. His next child was called Nothing, it being nothing new.

TROOPS PROCEEDING BY THE JUMNA.

THE troops leaving for England in Her Majesty's troops-ship Jumna on the 1st October 1869, will arrive in Bombay and embark under the following arrangements:—

Her Majesty's 90th Regiment Light Infantry (strength 25 officers, 1 officers' wife, 3 officers' children, 436 non-commissioned rank and file, 17 officers' wives, 37 officers' children, 911 maunds of baggage,) from Nagpore, will be brought to Bombay by train and embarked in two divisions as follows, from the Carnac Bunder:—

First Division.—The families and heavy baggage, under a guard composed of the married men of the regiment, made up to 100 rank and file, and accompanied by the cooks, under the command of an experienced officer. On arrival at the troop-siding, Carnac Bunder, by special train at 2 P. M. on the 29th instant, will be embarked immediately after the troops have partaken of tea and biscuit, which will be in readiness for them at the troop-shed.

Second Division.—The remainder of the regiment will be similarly embarked on arrival at the same hour the following day, after the issue of tea and biscuit.

The invalids and time-expired men from the Madras presidency, (strength invalids, &c., 16 officers, 5 officers' wives, 9 officers' children, 470 non-commissioned rank and file, 33 ditto wives, 72 ditto children) including the the detachment 90th Regiment from Wellington, will be brought to Bombay from Beypore in the steam transports Dacca, Coromandel, and Himalaya, and transhipped partly at 5 P. M. on the 29th and partly at the same hour on the 30th.

The details in Bombay awaiting passage to England (strength 1 officer, 1 officer's wife, 1 officer's child, 1 warrant officer, 1 man, 1 woman, and 2 children) will, with their baggage, be embarked from the Apollo Bunder at 5 P.M. on the 30th instant.

Particular attention has been requested to the existing orders regarding the manner in which cases containing baggage for transit through Egypt should be packed, and the separation of the heavy and light baggage of troops proceeding overland. Officers commanding corps and depots should take care that the men, previous to departure from their respective stations, have in their knapsacks the articles of kit required for the voyage, as their canvas bags, being too large to fit in the battens placed over their berths, are stowed away with the heavy baggage in the baggage-room immediately on arrival on board, and are not seen again by the men until the expiration of the voyage. Attention to this point will prevent much inconvenience and discomfort during the voyage.

THE AMBERNATH EXPEDITION.

SOME papers have been placed by Government at the disposal of the press, in reference to the researches recently carried out at Ambernath by Mr. Terry, Acting Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art. We have not space to-day for Mr. Terry's report on the subject. The following is the resolution of Government in reference to the papers:—

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1869.

Payment of the amount, Rs. 10,714-3-1, on account of expenses incurred in the Ambernath Expedition has already been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2088, dated the 31st ultimo, and the abstract and bills should now be sent to the Accountant General.

Government were not prepared for so large an expenditure, and consider that the costliness of the experiment might have been avoided by more careful management.

It appears that a further outlay of Rs 2,000 is required to complete six sets of the plans, drawings, photographs and casts. The sanction of the Government of India should be requested to this expenditure; and they should also be asked what sum will be allowed for expenditure on a second expedition of the same character in the approaching cold season.

The Government of India should be also requested to issue instructions that the Bombay School of Art and Central Museum be each supplied with sets of the photographs and drawings made in the other presidencies and administrations by their orders.

Copies of Mr. Terry's report should be furnished to the branches of the Royal Asiatic Society at Bombay and Calcutta, and a copy should be placed on the editors' table.

LIQUOR AMMONIA FOR CHOLERA.

THE following is an interesting letter on the employment of liquor ammonia in cholera cases, from Dr. Young, Surgeon of the 60th Rifles at Bellary:—"Once more I have had occasion to employ the hypodermic use of liquor ammonia in the last stage of cholera, and with the same success as in the first instance. I have also received most favourable accounts of its employment, in this disease, from Bengal. At Jhansi, the Surgeon of the 93rd Highlanders has used it successfully in cholera of "the most virulent type," and he writes in the most hopeful way, not only of the remedy itself, but of the moral influence produced on the men of the regiment, who, he says, "have gained confidence now they know the disease can be treated successfully." Similar results are reported at Benares, in the 2nd battalion of my own regiment, but as yet I have only had the announcement of the fact, without particulars. From what I observed, I am so convinced of the utility of this application of the remedy, that I earnestly urge its employment, on all who have to treat the disease. To be of real benefit, it must be used under close supervision, and, if necessary, repeated at short intervals, as occasion may seem to demand, until a decided improvement be felt, in the strength of the pulse, and the temperature of the body. Great care is also required to watch for excess of reaction, and to take active measures for its relief. Here I have had no difficulty in this respect, but I know, from past experience, that under less favourable conditions of climate, and having to treat men under canvas, as was recently the case at Lucknow, reaction will frequently run very high, and carry off the patients even after they recover the immediate effects of the disease. But as this happens without the use of ammonia in the way proposed, I trust it will not be urged as an objection to its employment. I address you in the hope that a more extended publicity of success than I can give it, may induce a further trial of what I believe to be a most useful remedy, and I trust that those who employ it will find their endeavours crowned with the success I have met with."—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 20.

INDIGNANT CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE have received many more letters than we have published from civil engineers, protesting against the notification in a late *Gazette of India*, that, whatever may be the usage in England, in this country civil engineers in the service of Government are to regard their pay as their only permissible remuneration. But as they are all to exactly the same tenour, breathing intense indignation against Government, we thought that two letters would show, as well as half a dozen, the feeling which obtains. And a very singular state of feeling it is. One correspondent invites us to express editorially the indignation which he is convinced we must ourselves feel. Certainly, if we thought that anything approaching to an insult had been thrown on a profession to which England and India owe so much, and in which we all boast so many dear and honoured friends, we should not be slow to express our disgust. But in the name of good temper and sober reason, who are the insulted and what is the insult? We know that oddly enough people sometimes like to have it proved to them that they have been very grossly insulted, and that they do not take it as at all a friendly act to demonstrate that their honour has not really suffered any wound. "I will have been kicked," they cry, "and nobody shall persuade me I wasn't." The insulted parties in the present case are not then, be it known, civil engineers out here, but the civil engineering profession at home. But are not our engineer friends in this country running the risk of being *plus royalistes que le roi*, or rather *ipsis Hiberiniciis Hiberniores*—of being more punctilious than their principals? We shall be much surprised if the "insult" arouses in the profession at home anything fiercer than a smile. For what *is* the insult? It consists in the assumption by the "Governor-General in Council" that it is a "recognized practice" of the engineering profession in England to receive "commission" as a "legitimate source of emolument." Is this an insult? Few men of sense will pretend it is. If the Governor General had said it was an *un*-recognized but frequent practice—if he had alluded to "commission" as a common but *illegitimate* source of emolument—there would have been some reason for the indignation which the notification has excited, but inasmuch as the Governor General says very distinctly the exact contrary, there seems to us to be absolutely no sense in it. We were certainly ourselves surprised at being told by the official notification that the practice was common in England. Of course we know that *architects* in England were frequently, perhaps generally, paid by a percentage on the cost of works—a vicious practice, uneconomical and fraught with temptation, but still carrying nothing of dishonour with it, because it is recognized and open. We know also that in some cases English civil engineers *abroad* have been paid partly by salary and partly by commission, since there was a report in the papers not long ago of an English engineer leaving a railway in South America on account of a quarrel about the "commission," but we were under the impression that the practice was not as the Governor-General in Council had been informed, recognized and legitimate in England, and that it would therefore generally be secret and dishonourable if it occurred there; and we are glad to have this our impression confirmed by our perfervid correspondents. We daresay some of them are already a little ashamed of their vehemence. They certainly might have read and weighed the notification before abusing it. *Au reste*, their sensitiveness as to the fair fame of their illustrious profession does them nothing but honour.

THE INCREASING DIFFICULTY OF GOVERNING INDIA

(*Friend of India.*)

THE order of the Government of India warning "every persons in the Public Works Department" against receiving commission on contracts or purchases has excited no little indignation in the higher ranks of the department. A correspondent elsewhere gives vigorous expression to the feeling, and calls upon us to do justice to the officers against whom so "monstrous" an imputation has been brought by the Governor General in Council. It is certainly to be regretted that the order like many recent official documents and despatches from the Public Works Department, is marked by the same irritating tone which used to characterise the productions of the Financial Office in Sir C. Trevelyan's time. It would have been more gentlemanly and, we believe, more just had Government abstained from seeming to impute especially to the considerable number of "civil engineers who have practised in England, and have lately been employed by the Government of India," a custom, which, however recognised and legitimate elsewhere, is in itself dishonourable if not dishonest. So far as India and the higher ranks of the Public Works Department are concerned, we have much pleasure in stating our belief that the practice does not prevail. We know of only two instances of engineer officers, one military and one civil, acting contrary to this order in a long series of years. But on the other hand we believe with the Government of India, that the practice of sellers giving engineers commission is common, if not recognised and legitimate in *England*. Our correspondent is one of the very highest authorities on such a question, but his experience is necessarily limited, and we could cite other engineers of similarly high character and standing who tells a different tale. This, however, by no means justifies the tone of the order which is applicable to India and ought to be followed by some such explanatory apology as Lord Napier made to the Madras doctors.

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THE order of the Government of India warning "every persons in the Public Works Department" against receiving commission on contracts or purchases has excited no little indignation in the higher ranks of the department. A correspondent elsewhere gives vigorous expression to the feeling, and calls upon us to do justice to the officers against whom so "monstrous

REMINISCENCES OF CHILDHOOD.

Now that I am a grown man, let me put on paper the earliest remembrances of my childhood. The first impression that my infantine mind ever received seems to be connected with fireworks, great crackling wheels, whizzing and sparkling whilst pinned to a tall fir tree in front of the house. The next thing that flashes before me is the vision of a great white tom cat, a regular beauty, a joy for ever. This must have been half a pet and half a terror to me. Next I remember the delights of crawling on the sea-shore in search for small flat white stones which were said to swim in vinegar,—and, strange to say, they *did* swim in vinegar, unless my memory deceives me. Then I see myself picking up sweet chestnuts in a grove; and weren't they jolly? Now I am on the seashore, gazing with terror upon a stranded ship, laden with coal, which had fallen over on its side and crushed to death a man beneath it. Next I see myself bathing with nurse in a shallow pool of salt water left by the tide, which is called by the villagers a *cane*. How nurse and I did romp about in the garments of Paradise on that quiet seashore! Now I am terrified by some labourers pulling down a tottering chimney next door. They tied a strong rope round it, and I held my breath whilst I saw the men pulling and the chimney shaking. The suspense was terrible, yet fascinating; at length down it came with a crash and a roar and a cloud of dust, and I fled ignominiously screaming. Then I went to see a fire, or rather a barn which had been on fire. There was something very awful about this, and I can smell the smell of fire even now in my imagination. Next I caught a fish, a stickle-back I imagine, and great was the rejoicing thereat. Then I must have grown older, for began to take an interest in bird's eggs and having obtained a nest full, unbeknown to a living, soul, I hid them on a shelf in the stoke-hole of a hothouse. This joy, however, was but transitory, as a donkey walked in at night, and putting his nose into my precious nest the horrid monster broke all the eggs. My grief was indeed terrible, passionate; if I could, I would have killed that donkey. Nothing in the whole course of my life has ever overwhelmed me with such bitter grief, or stirred me up with such a diabolical desire for revenge. But I am now coming down to the days of boyhood, when ideas of responsibility first arise, and therefore I must close the book of infant life.—*Pioneer.*

A GOOD WORD FOR PRINCE ALFRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You have done good battle on the side of common sense in the agitation of the question yet pending —*Durbar or no Durbar?* But it may happen that the person who would occupy the most prominent position in the durbar has had hard knocks aimed at him all this while rather unjustly. It may be that he is merely aware of, and recognises, his true position, and acts accordingly, unwilling to assume that false position which an almost exploded public sentiment imposes on him. On this hypothesis his recent proceedings, so severely commented upon, are capable of being explained if not justified.

What is his true position? By the accident of birth he is a son of the Queen of England, and has received the command of a British ship-of-war, for the purpose, apparently, of knocking about the world in it, and enjoying himself. He steers his princely toy to Australia and New Zealand. Our colonies, inheriting the English old-fashioned delusion in favour of whatever savours of royalty, make a fuss of him, make him presents, follow him about, and pet him generally. The sailor prince takes kindly enough to the petting and the presents; but then he is required to assume a political character: it is expected of him that he shall play the representative of his royal mother. He has gone out solely to enjoy himself, and he must be dragged in to meddle with New Zealand politics, which would very much hamper his more congenial amusements. This is very hard. Conscious that his political position is nil, rather than assume a sham position he prefers to follow the bent of his princely inclination. This urges him to pass his time in the society of pretty singing girls, rather than waste it in that of the Maori chiefs. And for this he is abused. For what? That he shirked accepting a position to which he felt he had no right?

And now that he intends a visit to India, the same erroneous principles which were the causes of all the recent scandal is to be adopted here. He comes for shikar, and to see the country. And immediately up pops the spirit of flunkeyism, and proclaims its intense gratification at the honour intended, and its high sense of the beneficial results to India, that must follow his visit. Flunkeyism insults the common sense of the public; but the public remains silent. Whether the Prince himself, they will have to pay for the durbar and other follies to be perpetrated in an almost insolvent country. But if Prince Alfred accept these honours, and then treat us superciliously, let us not blame him: that is not fair; he merely takes what he is offered. Let us rather blame the delusion under which the ovation is made. "That is my case."—

Yours, &c.,
A VOICE.

September 20.

SIMLA RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

In consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen here the races were obliged to be postponed from Thursday to Saturday; and as many horses had to go to Deyrah, the two last days' races were combined in one, making a very fair day's sport. The hill, owing to the rain, was in very bad order, and it really was a most dangerous performance riding down it at speed, as Objection and Charcoal went down in the "Winner's Handicap," fortunately without an accident, though Objection was as near as possible down twice. We can't say much for the way the business arrangements of the day's racing were carried out, there being no starter or weigher, consequently horses had to wait a long time at the post till a starter could be found, and one of the starts was a regular flyer. The "Himalayan Stakes" commenced the proceeding, which Rustica appeared to be winning in a canter; but through some mistake of her rider, she won at the wrong post, and allowed Mr. Papillon just to get up on Thunderbolt, and so snatch a race completely out of the fire, much to the chagrin of Rustica's stable, who would have paid for their purchase at the first time of asking, only for the absence of mind of her rider, who, however, landed the next race on Bullfinch, beating Orion, the top weight, easily. "The Losers' Handicap" fell to the favourite Tara easily, with Dhost second; and Caliph in the "Arab and C. B. Handicap," getting about three or four lengths' advantage in a flying start never gave Rustica, who had a race in her, a chance,—winning easily by two lengths. Only two started for the "Winners' Handicap," which fell to Objection, who won easily by two lengths; the meeting winding up with a slashing race between five tats from the "Top of the Hill Inn;" Bullfinch, remarkably well ridden by Captain Dudley, winning cleverly by a neck from Squinting Jane; Toby a good third.

HIMALAYAN STAKES.—Rs. 32 each. Rs. 150 added.

Mr. Papillon's Thunderbum, 10st. 10lbs., Owner 1
Captain Sedley's Rustica, 9st. 3lbs., Capt. Hesse 2
Mr. Rogers's Cotswold, 8st. 13lbs., Mr. Hoyes 3

A good race to the distance, where Rustica assumed command and looked like winning in a canter; but her rider, appearing to forget what he was about, let up Thunderbum, who, after a bit of struggle, managed to get up just at last and win by about half a length.

HANDICAP FOR PONIES.—Rs. 10. Rs. 100 added. ½ mile.

Mr. Beadon's Bullfinch, 9st. 11lb., Captain Hesse 1
Captain Beaumont's Orion, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Papillon 2
Mr. Papillon's Squinting Jane, 8st. 12lbs., Mr. Hoyes 3
Captain Powell's Yellow Hammer, 8st. 4lbs., Mr. Kiroo 4

Won easily by one and half length.

LOSERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 20 each. Rs. 150 added. New ½ mile. 3 subs.

Major Aitken's Tara, 10 st. 10lbs., Mr. Papillon 1
Col. Biddulph's Ghost, 8st. 4lbs., Mr. Hoyes 2
Mr. Rogers's Stilton, 10st. 10lbs., Captain Hesse 3

Won easily by two lengths—a bad third.

ARAB AND C. B. HANDICAP.—Entrance Rs. 32 each. Rs. 200 added. New ½ mile. 3 subs.

Mr. Hughes's Caliph, 9st. 8lbs., Captain Dudley 1
Captain Sedley's Rustica, 11st., Mr. Papillon 2
Mr. Rogers's Cotswold, 7st., Tilka 3

Caliph's rider taking advantage of a flying start, jumped off in front, was never caught, and won easily by two lengths.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 32 each. Rs. 200 added R. C.

Mr. Papillon's Objection, 10st. 10lbs., Kiroo 1
Mr. Edward's Charcoal, 10st 7lbs., Mr. Hoyes 2

Objection made the running at a great pace, and won easily by a length and a half.

POST RACE.—"Top of the Hill Inn." Fs. 20 each. Rs. 100 added. 5 subs.

Mr. Beadon's Bullfinch, 10st. 10lbs., Capt. Dudley 1
Mr. Papillon's Squinting Jane, 10st. 4lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Hoyes's Toby, 9st. 12lbs., Owner 3
Captain Beadon's Budmash, 10st. 10lbs., Capt. Hesse 0
Captain Powell's Yellow Hammer, 9st. 10lbs., Kiroo 0

Won by a neck after a capital race—a good third.—*Pioneer.*

A MEMBER of Congress recently in debate hooted, "Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed majo. Veritas." The reporter next morning made his speech read, "'I may cuss Plato, I may cuss Socrates,' said Major Veritas."

THE editor of the *New York Sun* having been recently arrested, he gave the deputy sheriff who arrested him a first-rate notice. He is described as a "perfect gentleman;" and the notice concludes "We cordially recommend Mr. Bancker to all persons who wish to be arrested."

THE DEFICIT.

(*Native Opinion.*)

THE *Bombay Gazette* announced some time ago that a serious blunder was discovered in the last year's budget and the *Friend of India* now comes out with particulars of the circumstances which are grave enough in all conscience. We were told by the Finance Minister in March last that the finances of the Empire for the previous twelve months would exhibit a small surplus of about half a million; but far from such being the case the *Friend* now informs us that not only there will be no surplus, but that there will be a deficit and a heavy deficit amounting to two and a half crores of rupees. This is only for the past, but the current year, we are also told, has already shown signs of impecuniosity and the result of its finances cannot be under two crores more on the wrong side of the ledger. The *Friend* unfortunately is no false prophet in these matters, and seeing what a volcano we are sleeping over, we may well ask, in the words of Cobden's pamphlet, *What next and next?* Sometimes a blunder is described as worse than a crime and the present is a flagrant instance of the kind. All progress is arrested; the work of improvement is retarded; and much of what has been done in these respects will be wasted, because it could not be followed up and consolidated for want of funds. And all this because the financiers of the country choose to take their own course in the management of their department. Well may Mr. Disraeli exclaim that India has given us good generals and eminent statesmen, but that she has not produced one consummate financier.

In England such a mis-hap would certainly ostracise the ministry of the day from power. But here millions and millions may be made ducks and drakes of in the balance sheet without the public being the wiser as to how it has come to pass or by whom it was brought about. This certainly comes of our secret system of statecraft, and even now we are not sure what the unaccountable deficit is owing to, and the public journalists of the country are left to exercise their wits as to how or what has been the matter. The national budget is a national concern, and there is no reason why the public of India should not have facilities for overhauling every component part of each one of the items in the balance-sheet of the country. In England the amplest details are submitted to the country and it not unfrequently happens that a ministry has its budget returned to its hands for amendment or modification when its provisions fail to secure the approbation of the country. But out here finance has been allowed to remain a technicality of the State and the consequence is that the vital concerns of the country become the play-ball of the whims and crotchets of every amateur financier. That we are not speaking without book, listen to Dr. Marshman of the *Friend of India* than whom the Government of India could not have a more partial critic. "Having studied the finances of India very closely for the last thirty years, I will venture to affirm that all your establishments have been gradually and imperceptibly expanded beyond a" reasonable bounds, that is, beyond your resources; and I feel convinced that the security of life and property is not increased in the same ratio as the ponderous police force you have organised and which absorbs so large a portion of your revenues. The barracks too have been laid out on too vast a scale for your finances. Your first duty is to equalise your incomings and outgoings. Indian officials say 'we cannot retrench.' Let the Chinese grow their own opium and strip you of the revenue it now brings and you will soon find ways and means to economize." This last sentence is the key to the whole mystery. It is only under pressure that Indian authorities could be induced to do justice to the finances. Remove the pressure and the old habit of unthriftiness returns with all its force.

SOCIETY DINNERS.

LIQUIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—I last wrote about solids: let us now liquor,—metaphorically I mean.

The great drawback in this respect at society dinners in Madras, and for aught I know in the Mofussil also, is the custom of giving champagne, and of considering it necessary to give champagne.

Two evil results follow—firstly, a large number of unoffending mortals art sent to bed nightly with splitting headaches, to awake the next morning with what is vulgarly called "hot coppers;" and, secondly, a good many people who would otherwise gladly entertain are unable to do so on account of the expense.

The first of these results is of course owing to the [illegible] of the liquor for, pay what people may, they cannot obtain that which does not exist; and they get instead an adulterated compound whose only virtue is its excessive nastiness, which does keep off a certain number of drinkers, and, consequently, saves so much after misery. It has been calculated by gentlemen versed in such matters, that the amount of so-called champagne consumed every year in Russia alone exceeds very considerably the whole annual brew of the veritable wine, so that, when America, England and France, not to mention other countries, are also taken into account, some notion may be obtained of a buyer's chance of getting the real article.

I may remark *en passant* that some well meaning people, aware of this fact, taboo champagne and substitute moselle. Fatal error! There is no wine which offers so great temptation to scientific adulterators as this, on account of its very *prononcé* flavour, and there is certainly none so likely to engender a "mouth" the next day.

The second evil, that of the greatly enhanced expense of giving dinner parties when champagne is a *sine qua non*, acts with two fold force. It not only prevents a great many pleasant parties from taking place, but it causes those who cannot return hospitality *a la mode* to refrain from accepting invitations themselves, not liking to receive where they are unable in turn to give.

But it will be said, "People expect champagne when they go out to dinner, and are offended if they do not get it." To which I answer,—Those people who prefer the average champagne consumed in this country to honest light wines, do not know what is good for them and should not have their tastes consulted: and for the discerning few who understand wine, they without exception would prefer sound liquor such as Burgundy, Bordeaux, Rhine, *et hoc genus omne*, (no pun is here intended) to the various abominations which hoist the colours of Epernay. It is they who should give the cure, not the palateless mass.

By all means, let those who can afford to give decent champagne do so; nothing is more delicious than a beaker of dry, especially if there be no stint in the supply of the nectar. But for those who cannot get the best procurable, let them get none at all.

But, it will be asked, what can one substitute?

Many things—any of the thousand wines that are met with on the continent and, where it is approved of, beer; the latter should, however, be sparingly made use of, for there is a very true old saying that "they who drink beer think beer," and the liveliness of the party suffers in consequence. With regard to the light wines of France and Germany, they nearly all stand the voyage out: Red Assmannhauser and Chablis are two exceptions but they hardly missed, so great is the number of those that arrive in perfection. A glance at the advertising columns of your journal, sir, will show the names of dozens of brands, some of them surprisingly good, nearly all of them drinkable, varying from half to two-thirds the price of champagne. There are also the whole army of "cups."

The reason why claret cup is usually so nasty in private houses is that people have an idea that any wine is good enough for this purpose. Accordingly a thin, washy, *vin ordinaire* is made to do duty where somebody is imperatively demanded, added to which, the manufacture of the compound is left to a native, whose ideas of excellence are based on the supposition that liqueur is nectar to European palates as well as to oriental. Now it is this over use of liqueur, (very rarely good in this country,) which is attended with such disastrous results in the way of headaches and so forth, and which forces people to choose the lesser of two evils and take refuge in adulterated champagne. A little trouble will convert hock, claret, Burgundy, or cyder (yes, cyder, notwithstanding the way in which it is abused) into a drink fit for the gods, but trouble must be taken, and the fact borne in mind that all additions to the original wine should be sparingly made use of, for they are intended to bring out, not drown, its flavour.

For those who have the means to provide their guests with champagne fit to drink, they would do well to import for themselves, either directly or through an agent: they would so do well to avoid that greatest of mistakes which is almost universal in India—overicing. The bouquet and *gout* of wine are alike destroyed by this detestable practice, which indeed is commonly resorted to in hotels and restaurants for the purpose of concealing faults in the liquor. Five minutes for sparkling wines, and double that amount for still are quite sufficient of the ice pail, the immersion not taking place till just before the wine is required. The bottle should be brought straight from the ice, for, if allowed to stand after taking out, a rise in temperature naturally ensues, and this result is also most pernicious.

I have now had my say, sir, and I know that my opinion is shared by many. That people may some day awake to the fact, that a dinner party is not rendered any the pleasanter to either guest or host when the latter has to pay two or three times as much as is necessary, is the sincere wish of THE WUSSEE.

A KNOTTY CASE AT UMBALLA.

(*Mofussilite.*)

THE prosecution of the alleged case of attempt to murder, by severing with a razor, in the dead of the awful night, the gullet of a married corporal, turns out to be attended with difficulties. The corporal's story is substantially that while asleep on a cot in his room, the window of which opens into the verandah of the barracks, he was awoke by the sergeant, or somebody like him, leaning over him, and trying to sever his windpipe. But slightly cut, the corporal started up and tried to close with his assailant, but the latter, dropping the razor got off, followed by the corporal, and was not captured until he had reached a distant part of the barracks.

The sergeant, who is in close arrest, however, tells a very different story. His room is the next in the verandah to that of the corporal and his wife, and on the night in question he had as usual retired to rest, when all of a sudden he was awaked by a noise, and saw the corporal armed with an open razor, making at him, evidently for the purpose of cutting his throat. He rose and bolted, pursued by the corporal, until both were stopped at a distance by the aroused men of the company.

Suspicion at first also fell upon the corporal's wife, and she was placed in confinement. Before the court of inquiry, however, she satisfactorily proved an alibi, having at the time of the occurrence been in some other berth in the barracks, probably some other married woman's. She has been released, and is said to declare that she considers the sergeant guilty. The medical testimony is to the effect that the cut in the corporal's throat, though not at all dangerous, could not have been inflicted by himself and must have been the work of a second party.

The razor was found and proves to be a new one, one of those kept in store to be sold to the men as required. It is not the sergeant's razor, which has been produced, and has been some months in use; nor the corporal's which is also producible and has also been in use for some time. It is claimable by nobody, at least nobody will claim it, nor can anybody tell when it was issued from the regimental quarter masters store.

The case is a very curious one altogether, but as nobody has been killed, it should afford some not unpleasant mental speculation to the members of the court of inquiry.

THE UPPER GODAVERY WORKS.

(*Pioneer.*)

MEN who have accomplished a great deal have usually done so at the expense of a good many, if not unimportant, at all events pardonable, errors. And in the same way most very extensive undertakings have had their defects and drawbacks. We can, to an extent, make up our minds to the collapse of the Jubbulpore Church, owing to the "misfortune" of its having been built of bad material! And, with a little effort, we could digest the statement that the Police buildings of the Central Provinces will have to be "entirely reconstructed," as the first structures were built of black cotton soil for cement, and have in consequence opened out where openings are not wanted, and crumbled away even before the Executive Engineer who built them! These are minor failures which a few lakhs may repair; but what shall we say of the continued expenditure of lakhs upon lakhs annually upon such works as the Upper Godavery, which are reprobated on all hands? "In the absence of good roads and of all attempt to improve the Godavery for navigation," wrote General Balfour years ago "the cost of carriage from the place of production to the coast effectually keeps Central India cotton, &c., out of the market. For at present the only means of exit for the produce of the Berars is by carriage or pack oxen, either to Bombay, a journey of sixty days, or 400 miles to Mirzapore on the Ganges, and then 500 miles down that river to Calcutta; whereas if the Godavery river, the natural outlet of that country, were opened to navigation, the cotton and other valuable produce it yields would reach the seaport of Coringa at its mouth in seventy hours." This description of affairs in the days of General Balfour, though not entirely accurate, is sufficiently so for general purposes. There can be no doubt that the trade of the Berars was comparatively stagnant, owing to the great difficulties which had to be encountered in transporting produced to the market at which it would have fetched good prices; and there can be no doubt that means of communication between the producing districts and the markets to which the produce had to be conveyed were of the very first necessity; yet at the same time, the phrase "the natural outlet of the country," as applied to the Godavery, required then, [illegible] to be accented with considerable reservation. It is hardly possible to call a river, which during one part of the year is unnavigable from want of water, and which during the remainder of the year is a wild and foaming torrent, dashing over a series of the most formidable barriers, a "natural outlet" for navigation purposes; nevertheless, if the cost of removing the difficulties in the navigation of the river were not utterly disproportionate to the benefit to be derived, it might be admissible to speak of it as General Balfour did. Since he wrote, however, a railway has been completed from Bombay to Nagpore, the course of which lies within eight miles of one of the largest cotton marts of Berar; and now that very cotton mart is to be connected with the main line by a branch railway. Thus it is, that though before railways were thought of the opening up of the Godavery—expensive as the project was known to be—may have been justly represented as a desirable undertaking, at the present day it must be considered extravagance to pursue that project further. Begun ages before the Suez Canal, the work still drags its slow length along, feeding by lakhs on the resources of the State, and still presenting a more than doubtful appearance of utility and eventual completion; at the same time the policy of Government has so far changed that the local centres of trade are being linked by rail to the arterial line leading to Bombay; and this plan of communication, once established, will as certainly have the effect of starving the Godavery, as the introduction of the iron horse at home starved such less expensive and better-founded measures as the great Bridgewater Canal. The extreme violence of the freshes in the Godavery will always render its navigation more or less dangerous; and whilst it seems extremely uncertain when the project will be completed, there is no uncertainty at all as to the great expense that is being incurred. No complete estimate has even yet been rendered. The works have up to the present time cost some sixty lakhs of rupees, and may, for all that can be positively asserted, cost as much more or twice as much more. In the meantime what will be the cost of linking Khamgaum to the main line of rail? Just three lakhs!

For the works of the *Lower* Godavery there have always been the best of justifications. Immediately below the great anicut at Dowlasharum there extended a sandy plain of about 100 miles in length and 30 in breadth. This strip of country is a dead level, undiversified by so much as an ant-hill. All that was wanted was to force the alluvion of the river over this sandy face to convert it into a smiling garden. There was the land, but the fertilising water was wanting. Colonel Cotton judged rightly, therefore, in supposing that an anicut at Dowlasharum would be of incalculable benefit. The anicut was accordingly built, and a more productive spot does not exist probably in all India than the once sandy plain now watered by the freshes of the Lower Godavery. The *Upper* Godavery works are, however, of a totally different character. It is well known, as we have already remarked, that Colonel Cotton suggested them at a time when the connecting of Bombay with Nagpore by rail was never even thought of. Had the scheme been pushed on at that time, and the course of trade turned in that direction facilitated by a series of good roads, it is difficult to say what effect the Nagpore railroad would have had in altering the line of traffic. As, however, this was not done, and we are now feeding the Nagpore rail by branch lines, tending altogether to divert traffic from the river, the question is really a serious one, not merely whether we should continue the annual expenditure of eight lakhs on the Godavery, but more especially whether we should do so in the present glorious uncertainty of how long that expenditure is to continue. It is not as if the works were intended, or were at all likely to be required, for purposes of irrigation. A report, just published, on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Godavery District, tells us that the district is but 215 miles in length and from 5 to 25 miles in breadth, and that in "general terms the whole district is a dense forest," with scarcely a village throughout the length and breadth of it. Such a river, above all rivers, in such a district, above all districts, have we selected for operations on a most costly scale. Even if it formerly, under other circumstances, may have seemed a desirable and not unreasonable enterprise to render the Upper Godavery navigable, it by no means follows in these days when every saving is an object that undertakings of magnitude, the execution of which extend through a series of years, should retain their usefulness to the end. Time and circumstances decree many reverses, and we strongly recommend Government to consider whether the Upper Godavery works are not among those treacherous investments on which "the first loss is the best."

A MEMBER of the Vermont Legislature, rising to reply to a very frothy and ignorant orator on the other side, said, "Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that 'ere speech, for it always wrenches terribly to kick at nothin'."

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 1/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank) 1/11 5/8 d. per Rs.
Do. 3 do. do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
Do. 1 do. do. 1/11 5/16d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office) .....1/11d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice.....4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. .....5 "
Do. do. do. .....6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	per Re.
4 "	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	"
3 "	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
2 "	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
1 "	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe,	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
Overland at 1 day's sight		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 "
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England, and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank, and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 4 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Punwing Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for on wes are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

JIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ¾ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¾ and ½ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.

Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING.

Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb.

HAND-MADE.

Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Superroyal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE.

Foolscap 9 to 18 lb.; Superfine Cream laid 12 to 18 lb.

Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.

Superior Pink 17 to 27 lb., and lilac 38 lb.

CARTRIDGE.

Cream shade rolled 22½ by 24 in. and 25½ by 27½ in.

PACKING.

Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lbs. for Spinning Mills, &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., ¼ by 6½ in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.